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arguable legal or factual basis. *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989). For these reasons, the Hancock County jail is **DISMISSED** as a defendant.

Section 1915A also allows *sua sponte* dismissal of fee-paid prisoner complaints that contain allegations that are so attenuated and insubstantial as to divest a court of jurisdiction. *Apple v. Glenn*, 183 F.3d 477, 479 (6th Cir. 1999), *cert. denied*, 528 U.S. 1198 (2000). The remaining allegations in this *pro se* complaint, liberally construed, are not of this kind and cannot be dismissed under § 1915A.

Plaintiff's submission of the filing fee also impacts service of process in this case. When a plaintiff has been granted pauper status, the United States Marshals Service must serve process upon the defendants, thus relieving a plaintiff of his burden to serve process. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d); Fed.R.Civ.P. 4(c)(2). Because this plaintiff is not proceeding *in forma pauperis*, 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d) does not apply. And because section 1915(d) does not apply, plaintiff himself must serve a copy of the complaint and summons upon the defendants in compliance with the appropriate procedural rules. *See Byrd v. Stone*, 94 F.3d 217, 219 (1996).

Accordingly, this action, in which it is alleged that plaintiff was denied medical care while he was confined in the Hancock County jail, will proceed to service against the two remaining defendants, Hancock County Sheriff Leamon Maxey and Nurse Cathy Jones.

ENTER:

s/J. RONNIE GREER
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE